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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1909.

Another football fatality? The latest victim was Arthur Christian, eight-year-old halfback of the University of Virginia team. An autopsy showed that death was due to a cerebral hemorrhage following concussion of the brain. A serious circumstance connected with football fatalities is that the victims are culled from the most promising youth of the land.

Insufficient avenues of escape seem to have been the principal cause of the mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., the only openings being the main working shaft and the big shaft. The catastrophe goes to show that mining conditions in the iron and copper districts of Michigan are far superior to those of the coal mines of Illinois, the Michigan mines having more than one shaft connected and provided with bulkheads, affording safety in case of fire. There is plenty of room for improvement in Illinois mining and investigation into the Cherry disaster undoubtedly will bring this about.

The foundering of the steamer Ottawa off Passage Island, Lake Superior, Monday morning, and the subsequent perilous and harrowing journey of the crew in an open boat to Copper Harbor, emphasizes the need of another life-saving station on the Keweenaw shore. It was miraculous that the captain and crew of the Ottawa managed to save themselves. There was a slim chance in the heavy storm which raged on the lake Monday and it is just an emergency use this that a live saving crew at Eagle Harbor or some other advantageous point would be of great value, especially at this time of the year. The station at the Portage Lake ship canal entrance has too much territory to cover and in case of a wreck in the vicinity of Eagle Harbor or Copper Harbor would be of little service. In the first place the canal life-savers might not hear of the wreck and if they did it would take too long to get there and in such cases time is precious. The News understands that the government intends to establish another station on the Keweenaw shore, probably at Eagle Harbor, an inspector having looked over the ground a few months ago, and if true it will be welcome news to

A STEADY DRAIN.

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Sick kidneys weaken the body through the continual drainage of life-giving albumen from the blood into the urine, and the substitution of poisonous uric acid that goes through the system, sowing the seeds of disease. Loss of albumen causes weakness, languor, depression. Uric poisoning causes rheumatic pain, nervousness, nausea, cricks in the back, gravel and kidney stones. The proper treatment is a kidney treatment, and the best remedy is Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is good proof in the following testimonial:

Henry Huserger, 429 E. High St., Ishpeming, Mich., says: "I often suffered for days from backache and was unable to get relief from the many remedies I tried. At last Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my notice and I procured a supply. They have done me a world of good and I know of others who have taken them with just as beneficial results. I willingly endorse Doan's Kidney Pills as I know them to be a reliable kidney remedy."

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the men who ply the lakes. The improvement should be hastened and ready for service with the opening of the season next year.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN IS MAKING PROGRESS.

During the year that has passed since the international congress on tuberculosis met at Washington, one institution or organization for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis has been established every day. Sundays and holidays included, according to a bulletin of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Fifteen new beds in hospitals or sanatoria have been provided also for every day of the year.

A year ago the rate of increase was one organization or institution every other day, only one-half as fast as now. Less than a year ago there were forty consumptives for every hospital bed provided. Today the number has been reduced to thirty. Nearly 20,000 beds are now provided in institutions for the treatment of consumption, an increase of over 5,000. The number of special tuberculosis dispensaries in the United States has increased 65 per cent, and the number of hospitals and sanatoria 42 per cent.

In one branch of anti-tuberculosis work, particularly emphasized by the international congress, a signal advance has been made, that is, in the provision of hospital accommodations for advanced cases. In all parts of the country, state and municipal authorities have been urged to provide hospitals for dangerous cases of tuberculosis, with the result that over 1,000 beds have been established in the past year. At the present time there are, however, only 6,000 beds and 75,000 advanced cases which ought to be in hospitals. Fully 75,000 others could be treated at home, but it would be safer for the community to segregate them in institutions. Every advanced case of tuberculosis is a center from which the disease spreads, and unless the patient is taught how to be careful in his habits, and unless he has the proper home surroundings, he should be in a hospital, where he will not be a menace to others.

MR. TAFT ON COLLEGES.

President Taft's recent address at Middletown, Conn., upon college life, ought to be read by every father who has a son bound for higher learning. After prefacing his remarks with the statement that the smaller institution is the better, since individual training is possible, Mr. Taft continued:

"I deprecate the desire to increase every class in a university.

"The desire to say that this year's freshman class is larger than last year's, while it may give pride for the moment, seriously increases the burden of college administration and is about the necessity of a search for money to meet the added expenses.

"It has fallen to me at times to have a share in selecting a college president, and there has always been at such time the suggestion that what we needed was a business man, a man who knew the value of a dollar and how to get it—a man who would put the institution on a business basis.

"I am glad to say that I always dissented from such an ideal. I am not attacking business men, but I believe such men have their limitations, and these limitations are such as to exclude them as college presidents.

"The president first of all is a teacher; that is his profession; and the university is a teaching institution. If he is to do his duty by the institution, he must understand how teaching should be done; he must be a pedagogue.

"The college president must be a man of executive ability; he must have the power of selecting men for the work they are to do."

WHY A TONNAGE TAX IS INEQUITABLE.

The injection of a proposal to tax the mines of the state upon output instead of under the ad valorem system, serves as an apt illustration of the dangerous use to which sectional prejudice and class spirit may be put in a popular primary, comments the Soo News. The proposal ignores actual conditions, disregards justice and equity, overlooks the confusion into which it would plunge the state's system of taxation, and depends for success upon ignorance and sectional bias.

The denegance of the ignorance which envelops the advocates of this plan is well illustrated by the frequent repetition of the statement that mineral values must be guessed at, since the assessing officer "can't see into the ground." Nothing could be farther from the truth. Strange as it may seem to tonnage champions, mineral values may be determined even more accurately than almost any other sort of physical property. The value of a mine consists of the ore "blocked out." Measurements of ore bodies involve no secret legerdemain as many evidently suppose, but the application of exactly the same principles of arithmetic as are involved in the measurement of a pile of lumber. Guessing plays absolutely no part in the calculation.

The proposal to tax mines upon their output is essentially a tax upon earnings. Now a tax upon earnings may be justified by many plausible arguments, but Michigan has considered them well, and she defiantly turned her back upon that method of collecting taxes when she changed her system of taxing the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone and the car-loading companies. Why now in the case of a particular class of property which lends itself most readily to a system of ad valorem taxation, revert to the abandoned specific tax idea? If one class of property is to be taxed upon earnings why not all property? If the mines, why not the automobile factories of Detroit, the furniture factories of Grand Rapids, the sugar factories scattered all over the state? Indeed if a tonnage tax

is the thing, why not a basket tax upon the products of the soil? Possibly none of these are essentially unfair, or unjust. State taxes might be collected in that way, but the man is yet to appear to advocate the pursuit of a tax upon earnings to its logical conclusion, simply because such an overturning of our system of taxation would throw its finances into perfect turmoil.

Every fair-minded, just man will agree that all property, bearing taxes, should be taxed alike, and to achieve this result taxes upon all property must be applied upon the same principle. Otherwise injustice is certain to be done, and injustice done a mining company is none the less injustice than if perpetrated upon any other class of property.

Michigan has at great expense evolved a system of taxation upon cash values. The law provides the machinery for securing equitable and fair assessments. If that machinery is operated honestly, and conscientiously, equal justice will be done the mine in Houghton country, the automobile factory in Wayne and the furniture factory in Kent and the farmer in Lenawee county. If through incompetence, partiality, selfish interest, or plain dishonesty, any class of property is not, under the present system, bearing its full share of the tax burden, it must not be forgotten that these same causes will operate under any system of taxation which the highest wisdom of man may evolve.

THE COPPER COMBINATION.

The chaotic, disorganized and demoralized situation in the copper metal market has long called for just such an organization of copper interests as now seems to be in process of formation under the aegis of manipulation of the Morgan interests, comments the Duluth Herald. In a measure, this is going to be a "copper trust," and while that name will make some reformers see red, their number is not so great as it was a few years ago. It is becoming rather clear, nowadays, that it is futile to attempt to prevent combinations of this character, that to accomplish their prevention would be to deprive society of very valuable economies, and that the thing to do is not to defeat them, but to direct and control them in the public interests so that they shall remain servants of the people and not become the people's masters.

While holders of copper stocks will see in this combination a move for their benefit, they are not the only beneficiaries. In recent years the copper metal has fluctuated wildly. Subject to manipulation for speculative purposes, with almost no restraint whatever upon production, it has gone from 19 cents a pound to 18 cents, back to 12 cents, then up to 26 cents, topping from this too giddy height to less than half as high because it could not maintain this wildly speculative altitude. Users of copper metal have not known, from one month to another, what prices to figure on. When times were good and they needed copper, copper was too high. When times were bad and they dared not venture investments, the copper metal was too low, and copper stocks collapsed in a panic. Either the metal user or the stockholder was getting the worst of it most of the time and the public was being injured more or less whichever was ahead.

Whatever the nature of the coming combination, it will undoubtedly put some semblance of order into the copper metal market. Natural conditions, in a measure will safeguard the public though as in all such cases it is the duty of society to see, through its laws and its governments, that these powerful corporations are honestly managed with due regard to the public interests. But as we have stated, natural conditions will automatically safeguard the public interests to a certain extent. The proposed combination does not, manifestly, include all of the important copper-producing interests. Two of the largest, the Calumet & Hecla and the Phelps-Dodge interests, are taking no part in the negotiations, and there are other considerable interests that apparently prefer to go it alone. Thus, as in the case of the Steel corporation, large and powerful independent interests will remain in a position to act as a safety device to prevent abuse of the power created by the proposed combination.

But there is no present danger, at least, of any such attempt. It seems clear enough that the price of the metal is unduly low, and it is absolutely certain that so long as it is subject to the wild fluctuations of recent years it will give rise to demoralization not only in the copper metal and copper stock trade, but in every industry associated directly or indirectly with the copper market; and the growing use of electrical power, in which copper is largely used, is making the field wider every year.

If the new combination can produce a stable and just condition in the copper metal market, it will be doing a large public service, even if it should feel compelled arbitrarily to fix the price of copper metal; always providing, of course, that the price fixed is fair. And if it isn't fair, conditions are such that defeat is inevitable.

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E. W. Grove

OSBORN'S CANDIDACY.

There is one thing that can be said of the support given Chase S. Osborn by the upper peninsula press that, we doubt very much, can be said of any other candidate in the field and that is that he is being boosted simply and solely from personal friendship and a recognition of his worth. There is no politics in the support that is being given him by his neighbors in the newspaper fraternity. He has asked none of them to help him. It is a spontaneous movement which the personality of the man has called forth; it is the kind of boosting that is sincere and whether or no Mr. Osborn is chosen the gubernatorial candidate of the republican party of the state he has an evidence of what his neighbors think of him that he can stack up against that of any of his competitors.—Crystal Falls Diamond Drill.

"THIS IS MY 73RD BIRTHDAY."

John Lambert Cadwalader, the eminent New York lawyer who has been mentioned as the possible successor of Whitelaw Reid as ambassador to the court of St. James, was born in Trenton, N. J., November 17, 1836. After graduating from Princeton College in 1856 he took a course in law at the Harvard Law School. In 1864 he began the practice of his profession in New York and soon attained prominence. In recent years he has been the head of the law firm in New York of which Attorney General Wickeshaue was a member before his appointment to the cabinet. In recognition of his high standing in the legal profession Mr. Cadwalader has been honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania and other leading colleges and universities.

"Cool off" is an Americanism which has invaded England, but by no means the only one. The London Chronicle remarks: "In many shops one finds the word 'candy' being used familiarly, and it no longer means the jaw-breaking but wholly delicious sugar candy of one's youth. It is the same with 'cracker,' which used to convey to the English child's mind only something that belonged to Christmas time and could be pulled. The one surprise of today is that 'week-end,' which ought to be an Americanism, is really a good old North Englishism."

UPPER PENINSULA

Mill Still in Operation—

The shingle and tie mill of Kelley and Mayer at the Soo is still in operation and will be kept in commission until the freeze-up. The plant has been run continually since spring and has a record for the season of 50,000 ties and 18,000,000 shingles. The firm has several camps in operation getting out material for next summer's cut, and besides this will buy largely from independent operators. The Kelley and Mayer plant is one of the city's best assets and gives employment to a large number of them.

Branch House Is Closed—

The branch house of Morris and Co., packers, which for twenty years has been located on Williams avenue, facing the North-Western tracks, at Menominee, has been closed. This move is taken as a result of the continual loss which has resulted from its operation. Hereafter the meat will be distributed from cars to the dealers, making it necessary to order a week in advance. Joseph Dunn, manager of the branch, will continue in charge of the territory.

Planting Wild Rice—

A number of sportsmen from Crystal Falls recently banded together and ordered 100 pounds of wild rice. The seed arrived last week and was apportioned among the several lakes in the vicinity. All of it has been planted and if there is any success at all with the showing, next year ought to see a small crop in all of the surrounding bodies of water. The advocates of this move believe that in a few years the lakes and streams of the locality will be attractive grounds for wild ducks.

Dividend for Depositors—

Receiver Tillinghast of the First National bank made the welcome announcement yesterday that the controller of the currency had declared the first dividend in favor of the depositors in the institution, says the Ironwood Times. The amount of this dividend is fifteen per cent, and it will be paid as soon as the cheques, which have been sent to Washington, are returned. The announcement of the declaration of the first dividend must certainly be good news, not only to the depositors in the late lamented banking institution, but to the people of the city and vicinity in general. While it is only the first payment, it means the distribution to the people of the community of about \$90,000, and should have a tendency to create a much better feeling. As to the ultimate amount which the receiver will be able to pay, nothing can be said, as even an approximately correct statement cannot be made until

the affairs of the late bank are completely straightened out. This will require a large amount of litigation and a considerable period of time.

Possessed Overcoat Mania—

Charles Appleton of Trout Lake has begun a thirty day sentence in the Chippewa county jail. He was taken to the Soo by Deputy Sheriff Rainey on the charge of larceny and when arraigned before Judge Steere was convicted of the charge, with the above result. Appleton apparently had a mania for stealing coats. He had three belonging to other persons in his possession when arrested.

Factory to Be Enlarged—

The announcement is made that the Newberry Plant factory is soon to be started up again, and that the plant is to be enlarged and a handle department added. Messrs. Mahan and Phelps, two of the head officers of the concern, are expected in a few days to make the arrangements. It is the intention to enlarge the capacity of the plant by installing a number of machines for the manufacture of handles with the idea of keeping the mill in operation the year around.

Lumber Company Is Sued—

The Menominee River Boom company has filed suit against the A. Spies Lumber company of Menominee, in which it asks judgment of \$6,217.91, which it alleges is due for work in driving logs. According to the complaint, the boom company each year is in the habit of filing a list of their rates for driving on logs and poles. They claim that they have for several years been driving logs for the Spies company and that in 1907 they sent down a lot of deadheads for which the Spies company refuse to pay. They ask judgment for the amount and six per cent. interest from Nov.



The Baking Powder Story in a nut-shell.

Adulteration
Impurity
UnhealthfulnessCheap
Baking
PowderHigh Price
Indifferent Leavening
Residue of Rochelle SaltsTrust
Baking
PowderMost Leavening Power
Purest Ingredients
Moderate PriceCALUMET
BAKING
POWDERReceived Highest Award
World's Pure Food Exposition
Chicago, 1907.

So, 1907.

A Soo Hunting Expedition—

Wesley Clarke, cashier of the Central Savings bank, and Attorney Roberts P. Hudson, left yesterday to join the advance guard in camp near Salt Point, Lake Superior, says the Soo News. A couple of heavily loaded drays were necessary to take their traps, etc., to the dock, where they were loaded onto the boat for transportation to the point. Considerable wonder was expressed at the large amount of supplies the boys were tak-

ing along, but they explained the situation by saying that they were unfamiliar with the route from the point to the camp and it was their intention to make caches of food at frequent intervals so that if they were compelled to spend the winter in the woods they would not starve to death in making their dash for the shore. They were each armed with a \$2.98 army rifle, such as were recently sold by government, and otherwise equally prepared for their hazardous journey into the wilds of the north country.

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FURS Now is the time to
Select Your Furs

Our line of popular priced furs is the greatest we have ever shown. The furs are made up especially for us. The skins are selected and made up early in the summer in order to get the best in the market both as to quality and workmanship. And we are giving you values that you cannot duplicate.

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You should see our line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sweaters. You will find them the best value ever offered. Children's Sweaters 90c to \$1.50. Misses \$1.50 to \$2.75. Ladies \$2.75 to \$5.00. One lot of long Sweaters, prices up to \$7.50 to close out at..... \$4.90

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in all the newest models and newest shades. Made up of broadcloths, plain and fancy serges, panamas, silk taffetas and messalines. Prices from \$7.50 to \$22.50

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Get one of our Redfern Coats and you will have the best coat for the money there is made.

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We have just received a large assortment of knitted underskirts in blue, gray and red with fancy borders. Prices from 60c \$1.50

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Our line is the most complete we have ever shown. Made up in the most attractive styles and all the new shades. Prices from \$3.50 to..... \$15.00

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